development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary. Another Central Scheme for computerization of District and Subordinate courts in the country is also being implemented. Government has continued the scheme of Fast Track Courts to reduce arrears at Sessions Courts level.

Use of Hindi in Supreme Court and High Courts

†227. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that judgements of the Supreme Court and High Courts would be written in Hindi instead of in English; and

(b) if so, by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) As per available information, no such information has come to the notice of the Government. Article 348(1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides.

Under Article 348(2) the Governor of the State may with the previous consent of the President, authorize the use of the Hindi language or any other language used for any official purpose of the State, in the proceedings of the High Court having its principal seat in that State provided that decrees, judgements or orders passed by such High Courts shall be in English.

Under Section 7 of the Official Language Act, 1963, the use of Hindi or official language of a State in addition to the English language may be authorized, with the consent of the President of India, by the Governor of the State for the purpose of judgments etc. made by the High Court for that State.

So far the Governors of four States namely, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have authorized the use of Hindi in addition to English language in the proceedings as well as the judgments, decrees etc. of the High Courts in their States.

Judicial impact assessment of Bills

228. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to implement the recommendation regarding mandatory judicial impact assessment of every Bill, to have a fair estimate of extra caseload, judges/staff, infrastructure and financial needs, that a new law is likely to generate; and

(b) if so, whether this would be done by the Ministry introducing the proposed legislation, or a "specialized expert cell" would be created, so that objective is ensured, by following well-laid norms?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Salem Advocates Bar Association vs. Union of India, the Government of India had constituted a Task Force to examine the feasibility of Judicial impact in India, under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice M. Jagannadha Rao, Retired Judge of the Supreme Court. The Task Force submitted its report on 15th June, 2008. The Central Government has sought the views of all the State Governments and all the High Courts on this report.

Amendment to Hindu Succession Act

229. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring amendment to Hindu Succession Act to the effect that sons and daughters have equal share in the assets created by the father/parents in case of son's/sons' inheriting father's/mother's business of father/mother's employment or getting his job by virtue of his father/mother's employment in a factory etc., as the sons are getting double benefits of both the employment and assets now;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the same is proposed to be brought before the Parliament; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Hindu Succession Act was amended by the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 to provide for the equal share to a coparcener daughter in a joint Hindu property. At present there is no other proposal under consideration for amending the said Act.

Probe into corruption charges against Judges

230. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Judiciary has failed, so far, to set up a procedure of its own, for probing corruption/allegations against the Judges, as has been done in other countries like USA and Canada;

(b) whether the Prime Minister is reported to have made a statement that there is high corruption in the Judiciary;

(c) if so, whether Government has decided to constitute a National Judicial Commission, so as to allow the common people to file complaints against corrupt Judges; and

(d) if so, by when the proposed NJC, which forms a part of the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) The issue of Judicial Accountability was discussed at the Conference of Chief Justices held in 1990 and no the basis of the broad consensus emerging out of the deliberations, the Chief Justice of India summed up the position as follows: